BIJOU THEATRE-8-A High Roller. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Wa CASINO-5:15-The Grand Duchess. EDEN MUSEE-Wax Tableaus. EL DORADO (New-Jersey)-8:80-King Selomen GARDEN THEATRE-8:30-Prince Karl. KOSTER & BIAL'S-2 and 8-Vaudeville MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AMPHITHEATRE-8:15

-Theodore Thomas's Concert.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-Jane. PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-The Tar and the Tarter. PARK-AVE. AND GOTH-ST.-8-Stereopticon Views. POLO GROUNDS-4-Baseball. TERRACE GARDEN-S-Ibdigo and Die vierzig Raeuber. 14TH STREET THEATRE-S-A Fair Rebel.

#### Index to Advertisemeuts.

Page. Co	Page. Col
Amusements	6 Marriages & Deaths. 7
Announce-ments12	6! Miscelianeous 9
lankers & Brokens.10	4 Miscellaneous12
Hoard and Rooms 9	2 New Publications 8
Business Chances 9	3 Ocean Stoamers11
Business Notices 6	1 Ocean Steamers 8
Country Board 11	5 Proposals 8
Dividend Notices10	4 Real Estate 9 1-
Diesemaking 9	2 Real Estate
Domestic Situations	Rooms and Plate 9
Wanted 9 6	8 Railroads10 5-
Excursions	5 Sales by Auction 11
Financial	4 Special Nonces
Financial Meetings 10	4 Steamboats10
For Sale 9	3 Steamboats
Help Wanted 9	3 Sum. Resort Guides.11
Horses & Carriages. 9	1 Summer Resorts 11 2-
	4 leachers
Law Schools 8	c The Turi
Lectures & Meetings.11	6   Work Wanted 9 4-
	6

### Busmess Nonces. OFFICE FURNITURE by In Great Variety, manufactures T. G. SELLEW 111 Fulton st., New-York, Decks, Library Tables, &c.

Decks, Library labour.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIEERS. 1 mo. 1 year. 6 mos. 3 mos. 1 mo. 1 year. 6 to 25 to 41 60 6 mos. 3 mos. \$5 00 \$2 50 4 00 2 00 1 00 50

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. Advertisements for publication in The Tribune erders for regular delivery of the daily paper will be ceived at the following branch offices in New York:

Main branch office, 1,238 Broadway, corner 3155-51.

133 4th-avc. corner 14th-st.

279 West 23d-st., corner 5th-avc.

100 West 23d-st., near Ghave.

52 Avenue A. near East 4th-st.

52 Avenue A, near East 4th-St. 760 3d.ave. entrance 47th-St. 1.021 3d.ave. between 60th and 61st sts. 1.622 0th-ave. near 65th-st. 1.692 0th-ave. near 85th-st. 1.768 Ishave., near 89th-st.

Washington-No. 1,322 F-st.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1891.

### TWELVE PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- Parnell spoke at Thurles and was enthusiastically received. He reiterated his distrust of the Liberals. - The Commissioners of the World's Fair in Paris spoke of unexpectedly widespread interest in the Exposition in England and France. = Colonel Vincent made an address at Halifax in behalf of the Empire Trade League, and advised Canadians to give England the preference in trade. === An Euglishman named Wells created a sensation at Monte Carlo by his large winnings, said to be over £50,000.

Domestic .- The Rev. Dr. Barrows, of Chicago, preached at Chautauqua on "Temperance" === Secretary Tracy in the Despatch arrived at New-London, cruising to the eastward. = Judge H. B. Staples, of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, died in Worcester. - The peach crop of Delaware and Maryland has been greatly injured by "yellows" and frost. = A woman, supposed to be the impostor Diss Debar, has been living in Boston under the name of Morgan.

City and Suburban .- I. Newton Baker, who was shot by Orville M. Anderson, is in a critical condition; a statement of the affair made by Anderson. = A woman was mysteriously murdered near Glendale, L. I. === The Central Labor crusade against non-union sauenge factories in Connecticut.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair, with slight thermal changes. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 76 degrees: lowest, 66; average 71 3-8.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

Detroit is the centre of interest this week for there to-morrow, and at this moment the representatives of over 400,000 soldiers of the war are on their way faither. The gathering will possess peculiar interest from the fact that it welfare of the veterans of the Rebellion.

New-York's representatives in the baseball arena are doing little nowadays that reflects would dare to demand the nomination. He credit either upon themselves or the metropolis. realizes that he is in a difficult if not dangerous In fact, they have fallen into disgrace, and from the leading position, which they lately held, have dropped ingloriously back to third place. Presidential nomination next year he must con-There appears to have been bad management in trol the Governor and Legislature to be elected abundance; and it is high time to put an end to it. Last week's record, as contrasted with that of Chicago and Boston, should be enough to infuse some semblance of energy into the players that this is a complicated task, and it is just who belie the name of "Giants."

as Connecticut, if not more so. The eastern outer line of the defences of New-York is at direction. Fisher's Island, and a fleet operating in conjunction with the coast defences to be established has already reached a positive conclusion. Genthere would need a handy and near-by place for a base of supplies and for repairs. The natural means to be renominated, and, more than that. advantages of New-London indicate that the he declares that if his prediction comes true he Navy Yard there is the place best suited for will put himself at the head of the Farmers' these purposes.

liance for this State is described in our columns this morning. That the organization has considerable resources is evident from the circumstance that it is able to afford the luxury of a salaried secretary, who has a handsome office and is engaged in travelling about the State as an organizer. The source whence it derives the funds that enable work of this sort to be carried favored few that the General, since he achieved on is not evident to the casual observer, and the second place in the gift of a benignant Com- workers, through development of faculties and Secretary Scott throws no light upon it. On monwealth, has succeeded in dissipating the powers which deserve success. The only orother points he furnishes some interesting information, while non-committal as to the immediate political action of the Alliance. It is an interesting fact that this organization receives grounds, in conjunction with his tent, his ban- fits by greater diligence and effort, and strive into membership boys of sixteen, with the intention of having them thoroughly imbued with dutiful son and his persuasive accents, has so limit which the least intelligent and industrious Alliance ideas by the time they reach the voting promoted the sale of weighing-machines as to can command. Their teaching and influence do

The recent International Congregational brief accounts sent by cable during the sessions

is able to give at the leading features of the tests are needed for determining the precise Council, but enough is told to suggest the im- measure of their obligations. portance of the papers presented and to emphasize the influence which this Pan-Congregational convention is destined to exert upon the Congregational body in all quarters of the globe.

be dispelled by a glance at the list, printed on strong is the resentment at the behavior of the another page, of delegates and alternates al- Alliance that a convention of Democratic editors its provisions it is because he does not choose ready chosen by duly organized clubs in all from all parts of that State, which was held to do so. parts of the State. The list is full as far as it on Monday at Topeka, and attended by all the goes, but in all probability a number of clubs leading men of the party, adopted a formal adnot mentioned will be represented by delegates dress urging members of the party to perfect when the convention assembles. New-York in its organization in every county, and nominate especial will have a large representation, and it and support full party tickets, and to stand is noticeable that several other counties will firm against "the idiotic theories of the Farmmake a strong showing. This convention can- ers' Alliance." not fail to stimulate and crystallize Republican sentiment and produce results that will be powerfully felt on Election Day.

A GREAT GAIN FOR EXPORTERS. farmers and manufacturers. W. H. T. Hughes, ciple last fall. They were ready then to prosmanager of the New-York and Cuba Mail, is titute themselves for the sake of gaining cernopolize the trade of the island under the new These theories are not more foolish than they conditions, if they will only find out what are were nine months ago. They are not more plainly Indir, without Sunday... 2 00 i 00 50
So nday Tribune... 2 00
Senday Tribune... 2 00
Senday Tribune... 2 00
Senday Tribune... 2 00
Senday Postage prepaid by Tribune, except on Daily and Sunday
Postage prepaid by Tribune... 2 00
Senday Sunday Substitutes in New-Yerk City and on Daily,
paper for mail substitutes in New-Yerk City and on Daily,
paper for mail substitutes in New-Yerk City and on Daily
paper for mail substitutes in New-Yerk Cash or Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft or
Registered Letter.
Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter,
Will be at owner's risk.
Main office of The Tribune, 154 Nassau-st., New-Yerk.
Main office of The Tribune, 154 Nassau-st., New-Yerk
Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune," NewAddress all correspondence simply "The Tribune," NewYork. the precise requirements of the people. The dangerous to the welfare of the State or the goods, and many other manufactures, and of 25 at the expense of all the rest of the people, than per cent on petroleum, cotton manufactures, they were last November. But a few offices and systematically developed. The free list includes, moreover, large classes of iron manu- and they solemnly resolve that class legislation factures, machinery, wood manufactures, and provisions of all kinds. Canada is threatened with the loss of its trade in fish, potatoes, vegetables, hay, beans and provisions. American merchants with superior shipping facilities will inevitably crowd out their northern competitors.

American flour paying practically about 90 cents a barrel will drive Spanish flour out of the market. Except for revenue purposes the Madrid Government might as well have put it on the free list, for with so small a discrimination in favor of Spanish flour it cannot hold its place in the Cuban market. The reduction of duties from \$5.63.1-2 to 90 cents will enormously chospen the cost of living on the island. Thousands of natives who have never eaten wheat bread will now have it at low prices. The reduction of duties on provisions of all kinds will have corresponding effects. The number of consumers of American food products will be largely increased by cheap prices and the export trade from this market will be more than doubled the first year. A glance at the tariff schedules of the island now in force will convince the most sceptical opponent of the Administration that a very great impetus will be imparted to the export trade by the reciprocity negotiations. The treaty is a great gain for the industrial interests of the United States, and especially for farmers and the iron trade.

The placing of coal on the free list may have an important effect upon the methods of sugar production in the island. Two large mills during the last year have been experimenting with marked success in the manufacture of sugar by the diffusion process. In Europe this is the method employed in making beet sugar, and by the invention of labor-saving machinery the cost scheme, who are supporting Senator George for has been greatly cheapened. When cane is treated in the same way a much larger percentage of sugar is obtained than by the ordinary milling process. Coal, however, is essential as 40 votes in a Legislature of 178 members in arduous enterprises come perilously near defuel and so long as there was a duty upon it support of the Sub-Treasury plan." process on a large scale. Free coal, which can he carried down for low rates from Newport News, Baltimore and Philadelphia in the fleet of ore steamers already in the iron trade of Santiago, will enable planters to test the new method in an economical way. Great results may follow.

SOME POLITICAL POSSIBILITIES,

Governor Hill is not in the habit of proclaiming his political intentions, preferring to leave the public to its own surmises. But even he cannot help furnishing some indications of putting it is this: what he wants and hopes and means to do. the G. A. R. The National Encampment begins At the present moment it cannot be denied that politicians who are, or at least ought to be, expert in reading the signs of the times are beginning to ask themselves and each other whether it really can be true that the Governor marks the silver (or twenty-fifth) anniversary of seriously contemplates the possibility of running this great order, which has done so much for the for a third term. Nobody doubts that he would like another lease of the Executive Mansion at Albany if he could take it without risk, but scarcely any one has hitherto imagined that be position, and the problem of extricating himself engrosses his attention. In order to obtain the this fall, and keep a close grip on the State Committee and every other part of the Democratic machine. Nobody knows better than he conceivable that he thinks there would be less risk in trying for a third term than in any other The establishment of a base of naval possible move on the political chessboard. At supplies at New-London is, it would seem, a all events, as we remarked before, not a few of subject in which New-York is as much interested | those whose opinions are generally considered valuable are looking intently for light in that There is one man, we note with interest, who

eral Jones asserts his belief that the Governor Alliance and knock Hill out, or words to that Louis. effect. General Jones is a man of warm imag-A visit to the secretary of the Farmers' Al- ination, and his pronunciamentos are not always trustworthy, even when they most closely concern himself. In this case he is doubtless a little previous in respect to the Governor's resolve, but we have no doubt that his ingenuous bosom thrills at the thought of becoming guide, philosopher and friend in chief to the Farmers' Alliance. It is well known to a the demand.

It follows as a matter of course that General Council in London was a notable religious gath- Jones is grateful to the farmers, and it is just or he might have added that protective duties. ering. Our readers will be glad to have the like him to volunteer to recompense them by like other American laws, offer equal opportuniaccepting their nomination for the Governorship. ties to everybody. There is nothing to hinder Whether they are sufficiently grateful to him any man from engaging in the iron manufacture

plies elsewhere in this issue. A glance is all he paratively new, and they may feel that further

THE WANING ALLIANCE. "We have had a sample of the compromise made by the calf with its butcher." This is If any doubt exists as to the success of the Republican League Convention, which will be held Democratic leader in Kansas, as to the relations sure that his neighbors will not do the same with publican League Convention, which will be need Democratic league to the Farmers' Alliance. So as good success. The law gives an open field encouraging symptom. In July 926 have been as good success.

Nothing more superlatively stupid than this can be imagined. For these same men, no longer ago than last November, were engaged in encouraging and aiding the Alliance to the ut- stantly loaned to or employed in a multitude of most of their ability, and countenancing all its The advantages of the commercial treaty with absurdest theories. Their present declaration Spain are divided equally between American is a shameful confession of their want of prinmore familiar with the tade of the island than any other merchant of this town, and his envoured all the spoils, and left nothing for them. thusiastic comments upon the Convention ex- these Democrats denounce as idiotic the same pressed in yesterday's issue are decisive. He theories which they enthusiastically recommend- to him who can handle them'? declares that American manufacturers can mo- ed to the attention of farmers in November. country. They are not more palpably offensive. ware, hardware and cutlery, furniture, rubber as being intended to benefit a particular class have been lost, and the Democrats go into a watches, clocks, carriages and many other ar- frantic spasm of indignant virtue. Since they ticles will suffice for the introduction of Americannot get fat places by favoring the Alliance can goods if the trade be intelligently sought theories they are sure that those theories are idiotic, and contrary to Jeffersonian principles, is highly objectionable.

It is admitted by all parties that this Demo cratic resolution, if observed as it is likely to simply destroy the Alliance in Kansas. When the Democratic voters publicly draw out of that organization its Republican members will not esitate long. They are much the more numerous, but they have from the first been disturbed in mind by the feeling that they were being used as catspaws for the benefit of the Democratic party. The only consideration which has at all restrained them and prolonged their adesion to the Alliance, it would seem, has been the desire to deal fairly with such Democrats as have separated from their party and committed their fortunes to the same new organization. The moment that the Democrats draw out and seek to restore their own party organization with its original strength the Republicans will know exactly what to do, and there will remain in the Alliance only that small body of old-fa-hioned Greenbackers or fiat-money men who have for years voted a third ticket in Kansas as in some other Western States.

sisted in their revival of virtuous indignation that State the Democratic Convention held July 15 denounced the Sub-Treasury scheme withont reserve, and the campaign for a United States Senator which is now in progress is resulting in the overwhelming defeat of the Alliance. At latest accounts the nominations for members of the Legislature have been carried by the Alliance people in only nineteen disre-election, have carried the nomination in sixty-eight districts. A dispatch states that: It looks now as though there would not be

LOGIC ABOUT MILLIONAIRES.

Senator Ingalls says such bright things that many are apt to miss important truths which he utters. Rarely has a more important statement been made than the declaration by Mr. Ingalls that he has searched in vain and cannot and any law in this country which does not offer equal opportunities to all citizens. So-called monopolies do not exist in this country by virtue of law, but in spite of whatever existing laws can do to prevent them. Mr. Ingalls's way of

The injustice of my fellow-citizens has given me a long interval for reflection, and I have been engaged during this calamitous epoch endeavoring to ascertain whether there is any law which prevents me from hav ng a palace on the Hudson or in Kansas, a private or, a steam yacht and a few hundred millions in gilt deed securities. I have searched in vain to discover any legislation that did not bear equally upon Jay louid and myself and the other citizens of the United States. All have equal claims, so far as I know, an the only reason I know why I am not a millionalre because I had not brains enough to become one . The famous picture "The Angelus" brought

successor. No citizen was prevented from painting if it only required a few tubes of color, a camelshall rush, a small square of canvas, and brains. The paltry danber who paints pictures for \$2.50 apiece

Under the half jest there is a whole fact. Law does not enable one man to project or to build a railroad rather than another. Thousands had the same opportunity to project the lines, and o get capital to join in building them. Thousands of capitalists bad the same opportunity to invest therein, and only those who projected or invested most shrewdly get to-day more than a moderate interest on their money. To the few who were shrewd, opportunities open to all have brought enormous prizes, and that fact stimulates to the utmost the invention, enterprise and industry of all. So of more highly cultured gifts; no law prevents any man from painting a great picture, or writing a book which millions will read, or commanding a princely revenue as an inventor, an engineer or a scientist. Captain Eads, of St. Louis, began life selling apples as a poor boy in the streets of St.

Mr. Ingalls might go even further. No law in the least prevents any ordinary workman from lifting himself above his associates by greater diligence or capacity, or by acquiring greater knowledge. On the contrary, instances swarm all around us of men who have begun life as wage-earners, with no unusual opportunities, but have attained wealth, power and distinction. The whole tendency of American laws is to encourage such elevation of individual ton. Nay, more, his presence on scores of fair the desire of the individual to reach larger benerequire large additional facilities for supplying more to crush down efforts of individual workers than all laws can do.

Mr. Ingalls did not discuss partisan questions.

able to get it for such works, because they were is rather weaker in tone since the great expansion known to have skill and capacity. The law of output in June, and sales of finished products known to have skill and capacity. The law opens the doors to all; offers equal advantages to any who may choose to act under it. Thus the new duties on tin plates have not given the new duties on tin plates have not given the law that a year ago. But notwithstanding the halting of some important branches slightest advantage to any American citizen, but of trade, the aggregate of payments through offer to every one opportunity to engage in a clearing houses outside New-York in July was but business which will benefit the country. Not about 5 per cent less than last year, and larger

There remains a question to which Mr. Ingalls leads; whether the law, which does not now enable some men to get rich at the expense of others, should not be so changed as to prevent some men from acquiring large wealth. Is it right, he asks, that some should enjoy great fortunes while others get a bare subsistence? But would the world be better off if fifty millions, now concentrated in the hands of a Vanderbilt or a Gould, and by him conworks, had been scattered among hundreds, some of whom would have dissipated it in vice, others wasted it in extravagant display, and others sunk it in foolish and ruinous schemes involving disaster and suffering to thousands? Is it at all clear that money would be better entrusted to the men who have not the sense to make it, or is the old rule still good," The tools

THE MERMAID, CAPTAIN ANDREWS. The captain of a steamship which reached Baltimore from Liverpool last week reports that on July 24 he sighted a speck on the surface of the ocean which slowly grew into a little sailboat and finally proved to be the Mermaid. That is the vessel in which Captain Andrews is maintain payment in gold for all paper outstanding, making a solitary voyage from Boston to Land's a great part of the present distrust would un-End, in the hope of beating the Sea Serpent, a craft of the same character, similarly manned failure to vote last fall threatened a radical change and equipped. He had been out thirty days, and still had more than 2,000 miles to sail. This circumstance caused him a mild regret. but on the whole he professed to be enjoying his trip greatly, was in need of nothing and be by the great body of Democratic voters, will did not mind in the least the ominous pursuit of a shark attended by two pilot fish.

What the Mermaid's chance of reaching her destination right side up, with her skipper aboard, may be we do not profess to know But whether Captain Andrews lives to boas of his exploit or dies to feed the shark he is sure to be called a hero by a large number of persons having queer views respecting heroism. The author of "The Country Parson" shocked some of his readers when he fell foul of Excelsior and Longfellow for holding up to imitation a ridiculous standard of achievement. He remarked that the young man who turned away from household fires and an extremely hospitable maiden did so without any good reason or even a shadow of excuse, so far as the world has been permitted to know; and he declared that it was not a glorious thing to trudge up a mountain just for the sake of overcoming difficulties and defying danger. Presumably the youth's whole purpose was, having reached the top, to turn around and start for the bottom. but he made a melancholy failure of that ignoble undertaking, and the pious monks of St Gothard gathered him into their deadhouse. This is the estimate which the Country Parson outs upon the exploit, and though it is expressed

with cynical humer it is not wide of the mark It is just such a worthless task that Captain Andrews has set himself. We sincerely hope that he won't sink into the depths with bubbling groan, and if he lives to describe his voyage we daresay THE TRIBUNE will help him on to notoriety. But it is worth while to describe many things which it is silly or wicked or both to do or attempt. In the opinion of some persons Arctic explorations and not a few other serving a place in the same category with the that question just now. No doubt it is hard to draw the dividing line between heroism and folly, but as to the classification of many familiar performances there is no doubt. Foolhardy adventurers call sane persons timid. but that doesn't make them so. Where there is a reasonable margin of safety men may be justified in gratifying their proclivities, but a desperate chance is not worth taking simply because it is a desperate chance.

# MONEY AND BUSINESS

There has been a week of depression in stocks, of unusual movement of wheat, and of improving crop prospects. "Will grain bring gold?" problem now. With visible stocks of all cotton 700,000 bales larger than a year ago, there is not likely to be unusual urgency in the foreign demand for that product. Exports of provisions are in the aggregate scarcely larger than a year ago. Increase must come mainly from the wheat movement for the present, which is rapidly increasing. But the weakness of certain stocks indicates that Europe is still selling, and the constant apprehension in foreign money markets, increased last week by frauds in Berlin, and by reports of financial disaster in Russia to result from failure of crops, tent's to cause further unloading of securities in place of shipments of gold. Excepting for a short time after the panic of last November, stocks have not been as low at any time in five years as they were last week, the average falling at one time \$1.69 per share below that of July 25, and in spite of a considerable rally on Friday and Saturday, closing 92 cents per share lower for the week. Foreign trade grows more favorable. In four

weeks exports at New-York gain over \$1,000,000, or 14.4 per cent over last year, indicating aggre ate exports in July probably exceeding \$59,000, 00. But in five weeks, ending Saturday, imports at New-York had fallen \$10,542,000, or 19 per cent below those of last year, indicating that imports for the month will probably exceed exports oy only \$5,000,000 to \$5,000,000, instead of \$23,-100,000 last year. Exports of wheat from Atiantic ports rose to 1,657,337 bushels for the week nding July 25, and probably exceeded 2,000,000 bushels last week, and engagements during the week for future export exceeded 3,000,000 bushels, so that the Atlantic movement already is more than double last year's. But this implies an increase of only about \$3,000,000 in value for July. while a loss in exports of corn must continue for while. Receipts of wheat are enormous, over ,000,000 bushels last week and 5,900,000 the week before, and in some parts of the West railroads are already crowded to their utmost capacity. But August wheat and corn both advanced a little ast week, though oats declined. Hog products are stronger, but oil is 5 cents lower.

Cotton is unchanged at 8 cents per fb, with receipts in July nearly 30,000 bales more than last gloom which erstwhile o'erhung a certain notori- ganized opposition to such e'evation comes from year's, but exports 36,000 bales more. Stories ous manufacturing establishment in Bingham- trade unions and similar bodies, which suppress of destruction by worms and of unfavorable weather in some sections cause estimates of the yield to diverge, but even though it falls much ner, his price-list, his samples, his agile and to fix the compensation for all workers at a short of last years 8,600,000 bales, it will exceed probable consumption. The manufacture is larger in this country, and in spite of losses on cotton bought early in the year, and sharp competition between Eastern and Southern mills, the akings of Northern spinners are larger than ever. Improvement in the demand for boots and shoes continues, and shipments during July have exceeded last year's. In the wool manufacture there less improvement, for large stocks of goods and supplemented by the comprehensive and interligent review of the entire proceedings which a

to accept his offer remains to be seen. The
well-informed and observant correspondent supwell-informed and observant correspondent supscales which they have purchased are still commoney, thousands without capital have been the demand for wool nevertheless increases. Iron | decided to become a publisher; and as a reliminary clothing are still in the way, and some clothiers

dence points to some straining of commercial credits. At many cities, loans on time are made with much difficulty, although money on call is in ample supply, a fact which discloses the prevailing distrust. By some this is attributed wholly to the fear of silver payments and further legislation to that end next winter. But another and potent cause is the apprehension of serious pressure this fall, and particularly of unfavorable events abroad preventing a return of gold. If the country has to take back securities for the cotton and the grain to be exported, it is reasoned that monetary pressure must continue long enough to affect industries and trade unfavorably. As to the supply, it may be said that the West begins the new crop year with larger reserves of money than ever, that the comparative inactivity of business and speculation will prevent as large a demand for currency as usual, and that the circulation will be expanded \$4,500,000 every month by purchases of silver, while about \$20,000,000 more can be added by the banks, and as much more by Treasury disbursements, if there is need. Gold will be wanted the more because of this expansion of paper, to serve as a basis insuring gold redemption and the soundness of the circulation. There is no other real reason for the anxiety that gold shall be brought back from Europe this fall, for in mere volume the circula tion is not likely to be deficient. If there were no possibility of bad legislation next winter, if it were certain that the Government could and would doubtedly disappear. The people whose votes or of policy are directly responsible for very much of the difficulty in business, and will have to reap as they have sown. They will get lower prices for all the products they have to sell, because of their advocacy of National measures, and their adoption of State laws, which have rendered capital timid and distrustful.

Kingston, N. Y., is a city to be envied. Recently it set up the luxury of a police force, but after a short trial the people have come to the conclusion that the luxury is too expensive, and that there is really nothing for a police force to do: so they want to abolish it. Accordingly the Legislature will be asked to authorize this, and there will be a fine opportunity next winter for the bucolic legislator to air his views on the necessity (or otherwise) of police in cities like Kingston. At all events, Kingston is to be congratulated on the orderliness which renders bluecoated guardians of the peace apparently superfluous.

No operation in which the Government has been

engaged-outside of the Spanish and the Santo Domingo treaties-has received so much attention by the press and the people in the last few weeks as the exercises of the Navy Squadron of Evolution and the Naval Reserve Militia of New-York and Massachusetts. The drills of these marine branches of the National Guard, as they may be called, have done much to arouse popular enthusiasm and support for the new reserve organization, which is to be ready in an emergency to man the naval cruisers, and thus avoid a repetition of the embarrassment that existed for a short time at the beginning of the Civil War, when drilled officers and sailors for the Navy were not to be obtained at once. The exercises in Boston Harbor and at Fisher's Island have demonstrated already that the Navy has an efficient reserve, at least at two Atlantic coast cities; and no doubt equally as capable organizations will be developed in other parts of the United States. Rhode Island and North Carolina each has an organization of about lifty men, and both are growing in numbers. Other battalions are forming in Burlington, Vt., Cleveland, Ohio, and Detroit; and there is a movement already at Philadelphia and San feats of Sam Patch, but we are not arguing Francisco toward similar organizations. It is the intention of the Navy Department to extend to other organizations the same encouragement which has been given to the New-York and the Massachusetts battalions; for, as the Secretary of the Navy says: "These sham battles and mack engagements are worth weeks of ordinary routine drill, not only in adding the zest of competition but in conforming as nearly as possible to the conditions of actual warfare," The New-York battalion has returned, but not to be disbanded. Its members in the ranks, as well as the officers, declare they will confirm what Admiral Walker says of it, that "it gives promise of an efficient naval reserve." What they most need is an arm-They have been permitted to have their drills on the training-ship Minnesota, but the ship has not the room and it is inconvenient for the members to reach. An effort is being made by the officers to secure Castle Garden as an armory, and there does not seem to be any tangible objection to granting their application.

The people of New-York have reason to rejoice because the numerous obstacles in the wav of police matrons have at length all been got rid of, and the aqual appointment of these officials is near at hand. The opposition to this reform has been as unreasonable as it has been persistent. If the matrons were of the voting sex, it is hardly doubtful that the politicians would have made every effort to promote the passage of the law authorizing their appointment. humanitarian movement, with no politics in it, did not appeal to them in the slightest degree. Still the cause of humanity and good sense has at last triumphed.

Mayor Grant is disposed to sneer at the Grand Jury's presentment regarding street-cleaning, and says that the Board of Estimate is in a position to know a good deal more about the subject than the Grand Jurors possibly can. It would be presumptuous to assert that the members of the Board of Estimate have not as good eyesight as the bulk of our citizens, but it must be so written down if they or any of them insist that the streets are at present in good condition, or have been so at any period within easy memory. Moreover, the fact is on record that before they granted the enlarged appropriation asked for by Commissioner Beattle last winter they exacted from that official a promise that he would keep the streets clean with the money then allowed or else resign. They have not yet called for his resignation, nor has any steps looking toward it been taken. As experts on street-cleaning Mayor Grant and his associates are not good witnesses; particularly Mayor Grant, who not long ago asserted that New-York in this respect would compare favorably with any other city on either continent.

# PERSONAL.

Miss Mary Proctor, daughter of the late Richard A. Proctor, has appeared in the newspaper field as a contributor of scientific articles, somewhat after the style of the ex-Astronomer Royal.

The party which Capiain William Glazier takes with him, in the immediate future, to explore the head waters of the Mississippi afresh, includes General E. W. Custer, Kilpatrick and Sheridan); Pierce Giles, Camden, N. J.; R. H. Ferguson, Troy, N. Y.; W. S. Shure, York, Pénn.; D. S. Knowlton, Boston; F. J. Frost, photographer, Toledo, Ohio; John C. Crane, West Milbury, Mass.

Daniel Lothrop, the Boston publisher, bran his business career as an apothecary and without a college education. It was while thus engaged that his love of books led him to handle them also as a mitor feature of his trade. After building up his drug business, in

really and truly out of politics, and is not even watch ing the course of events. He is quite absorbed in

Professor Barill, of Atlanta, a nephew of Adelina Patti, confides to his friends in the South the fact that during his recent visit to Craig-y-Nos he learned that the diva had made a will, in which he was placed on the same footing as the Nicolini children, which he regards as assuring him a large fortune some day. The increase in number of failures is not an

It is said that Mme. Boulanger and her daughter have abandoned their recently cherished purpose of entering a convent, "in order to lighten the burden of exile borns by the General." This is announced in con-nection with a description of the burial of Mme. de Bonnemain, Boulanger's friend.

Senator Quay does not intend to drop out of polities, a Pittsburg paper says. It is understood by both friends and foes that he is a candidate for re-election to his present office.

General Dan Macauley, who is soon to be chief clerk in the Treasury Department, was adjutant of Lew Wallace's regiment at the outbreak of the Civil War and enlisted in Indianapolis. "The Louisville Courier-Journal" says that this incident occurred soon after his appointment on Colonel Wallace's staff: Macauley was sent on some official mission to Governor Morton. Rigged out in his new finery, and with the dignity of a field officer resting heavily on him, the young soldier mounted a fractious steed and set out. When about mounted a fractious steed and set out. When about half way to the Governor's quarters, on one of the main thoroughdares of the Capital, the horse became balky, and Captal Macauley found himself in great danger of being ignominiously tumbled into the dirt. With that decision which is a marked trait of his character, he jumped quickly to the ground, tied the horse to a tree and walked to the State House, delivered his message, walked back, and remounting returned to camp. He learned how to ride in the following fear

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

women of real fashion and good form, wear in summer hotels and while travelling "gowns" of flannel gingham, and outing cloth, while ladies who are not in the fashionable swim at all, wear black lace and slik travelling dresses. This is a view of the subject that is highly complimentary to our women of "real fashion"; but unfortunately English observers draw no such distinction. They declare that even the best bred women of the United States often display poor taste in dressing for the street and public places. It would be easy to say that these English observers don't know what they are talking about. But that would hurt the feelings of many American women who pride themselves on their good form. In most social questions, their principle is, "England has spoken; the case is decided."

Wife (stopping before a millinery store)-Look, James, t those beautiful hats, and I declare their cost is at those beautiful hads, and I declare their cost is almost nothing,

"And do you suppose, my darling," answered the devoted hushand, moving her on, "that I would force my wife to buy in a store where they sold things for almost nothing! Not much."

And the villain fairly chuckled as he saw his scheme work.—(Philadelphia Times.

"Diseases become fashionable just like styles of dress," says a physician. Look, for instance, at the emarkable run that malaria has had. Abo., two dozen distinct allments, not one of which is due to bad air (malaria), now go by that name. Even the physicians humor many of their patients by using the word when they know that something else is the matter. Then take heart failure. A few years age there was no such thing as heart failure. There is no such thing now outside the newspapers Or rather, to speak more accurately, every death is due to heart allure; that is, to the inability of the heart to twork

A Serious Objection.—A German peasant family had made all their arrangements to emigrate to the United states. The day before the family was to take its departure the eldest son. Hans, who was an enormous rater, intimated that he did not care to go West.

"Has some village miden begulied thee to remain behind?" asked the father.

"Nothing of the kind."

"Why then, dost thou not wish to go with us?"

"Ive been talking with the schoolmaster, and—"

"Well, what did he say?"

"He says that when it is 12 o'clock with us here in sermany that—

"That what?"

Fried what?"

"He says that when it 12 o'clock here with us, that in America it is 9 o'clock in the evening."
"Well?"

Weil?"
I don't want to go to a place where I have to wait long for my dinner," and the poor fellow comply broke down at the mere thought of it.—(Texas

Do you know they are going to wash the dirties of the immigrants ere ever they quit Ellis's Island | Wash 'em in a bath. Another Republican outrage on the rights of man, for instance, under the Constitution or something.

Dealers in fine shoes rarely put a larger size than No. 6 for men on exhibition in the show-window. A small shoe always looks much better than one of large size, and when a big-footed man comes along and sees a No. 6 of a particular size, he looks down at his own pedal extremities, no matter what their size and shape, thinks how well they would appear in such a shoe, and thinks how well they would appear in such a shoe, and then goes in and burys. A big shoe rarely attracts any-body; the small shoes always do. What there is attractive about a show-window full of shoes is hard to see, but as many people will stop to look in on a lot of nice shoes as on a choice assortment of diameous, only, however, when the shoes are of small size and nicely displayed. A window full of No. 10s would not have one looker on in a day.—(8t. Louis Globe-Demo-

A Church of England clergyman was recently asked why he engaged in outside work. "To increase my starving," was the odd reply, which he explained by saying that he called an income of £95 a year a starving" rather than a "living."

He told his son to milk the cows, feed the horses, slop the pigs, hunt the egrs, feed the calves, catch the coit and put him in the stable, cut plenty of wood, spils kindilags, sit the milk, put fresh water in the creamery after supper, and to be sine to study his lessons before he went to bed. Then he hurried of to the club to take a leading part in the question: "How to Keep Boys on the Farm."—(Covington (Ga.) Enterprise. In Chicago they are telling this story on Sam

Jones. Recently he was addressing a crowded audience, and said: "I want every one in this congregation who wants to go to Heaven to stand up." Of course, almost everybody rose. Then he said: "Now I want everybody who wants to go to the other place to stand up." At first no one stood up, but finally a long and lank and skinny individual in the back seats, about as fat as an umbrella, arose and said: "I don't exactly want to go to the other place, but I am willing to stand up rather than let the preacher stand all alone."

A Misleading "Ad."-" Pa, can any one keep light No. my son. lighthouse keepers are appointed by

the Government."

Well, anyhow, it says here in the paper 'a gentle well, anyhow, it says here in the paper 'a gentle man and this trie want three unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping. "—(Washington Post. Remorse seldom follows its victims for so long s period and with so great an effect as in the case of

the Michigan farmer who has just confessed that he murdered two men sixteen years ago. He had apparently not been suspected of the crime, but he was unable longer to bear the sufferings caused by his own conscience, and the crime may at last be adequately punished. Murder is seldom concealed forever, and if the law cannot find the perpetrator he usually reveals himself sooner or later.

Hicks-Bumbly has moved out of town, hasn't he! Hicks-Enumbly has moved out of town, name ther Wicks-No; what made you think so!

Hicks-Why, the boys were saying that he went have moved out of town. These suburbans, you know, all make express wagons of themselves.

Wicks-Yes, but laundly only makes a distillery of himself.—(Bosion Transcript.

ORGANIZE NAVAL RESERVES ELSEWHERE.

From The Washington Post. So successful have been the two experiments which the Squadron of Evolution has already conducted that the people of the Eastern maritime States have been set a thinking. If a Naval Reserve is to prove a valuable auxiliary in the defence of New-York and Boston, if will also be worth something at other points on the conduction.

THEY WILL HARDLY AVAIL NOW. From The Detroit Tribune.

Governor Campbell is a good Presbyterian, but his election is not assured, and his predestination is defeat. The Governor needs the prayers of the faithful badly.

#### THE NEW TREATY WITH SPAIN. From The Boston Journal.

From The Boston Journal.
It is evident that Spain has granted us more important advantages, even, than we have precured from Bruzil. It is not surprising that the jealous British diplomatists should have fought the Spanish negotiations at every step. This was not so much because of a dread that the treaty might enable the United States to suppiant England in the Cuban market, for English interests lacre are far inferior to ours already, but because the English Government is afraid that if the young American glant once learns his real strength, be will push his reciprocity plans until he firees England out of other markets of which it now has a complete monopoly.

ACQUIRING A LITTLE MORE EXPERIENCE.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

If Major McKinley does not care to be a candidate for the Presidency in 1892, he can put it off until 1896, and make himself stronger meantime by serving two terms as Governor.